



ANDREW CARNEGIE

Talks Freely Respecting the Recent Trouble at Homestead.

HE DEFINES HIS OWN POSITION.

He Has Not Had Any Connection Whatever With the Management of the Interests in and About Pittsburgh—His Entire Fortune, However, is Invested in Them—He is Accumulating No Money and is Content to Let Every Dollar He Has Stay in the Industries in Order That Worthy Workmen May Have Employment—An Interesting Statement.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 29.—Ever since the arrival of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from Europe he has been besieged by newspaper men for an expression upon the recent troubles at Homestead, but he steadfastly refused to be interviewed. In conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon, however, Mr. Carnegie talked freely on the subject.

"I did not come to Pittsburgh," said he, "to take up, but to try to bury the past, of which I knew nothing. That is beyond recall; it should be banished as a horrible dream, and only the lessons that it teaches lead to heart for the future. For twenty-six years our concerns have run with only one labor stoppage at one of its numerous works, and I trust and believe that even this record will be fully equalled in the twenty-five years to come. When employed and employer become antagonistic, each considering the other its enemy, it is a contest between twin brothers. There is no genuine victory for either, but defeat for both capital and labor. I desire, now, once for all, to make one thing clear. Four years ago I retired from active business; no consideration in the world would induce me to return to it; a great error of our countrymen is that they endure the harassing cares incident to business until they break down in the harness, when they should be in their prime, and die, still striving for dollars. I believe in retiring betimes and giving younger men a chance. I have sold portions of my interests and am gradually selling more to such young men in our service as my partners find possessed of exceptional ability and desire to interest in the business. I am not an officer in the company, but only a shareholder.

COULDN'T IF HE WOULD.

"To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions in regard to recent troubles, I have paid no attention, but to all these people, and to any others interested in the subject, let me now say that I have not power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited; the officers are elected for a year, and no one can interfere with them. Even at the next election if I desired to make a change I should be powerless to do so.

"The law under which the company is chartered requires a majority, not only in interest, but in number, of shareholders to effect a change. If I desired to replace the present officers, therefore, it would be necessary for me to obtain a majority of the shareholders, and also seven members willing to act as their successors. I could not find one shareholder out of the whole number interested that would not vote and stand by the present officials. They will be unanimously re-elected. I do not believe in ruling through the voting power, even if I could, and this provision, which has always been a feature in our partnerships, I think, is only fair to those I could otherwise out-vote. When I could not bring my associates in business to my views by reason, I have never wished to do so by force.

"As for instructing or compelling them under the law to do one thing or another, that is simply absurd. I could not do it if I would, and I would not do it if I could.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

"I am still a holder of a majority of the shares of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, never having changed my policy of concentration. I made my first dollar in Pittsburgh and I expect to make my last one here, and as long as my young partners are willing, I desire my capital to remain in the business it shall so remain, and they shall always have my best advice when asked gratis.

"I elect to retain my capital in the manufacturing business I have helped to build up, because I have, and always must have, great pride in it, and for the further reason that my capital is thus made the direct employer of labor; it furnishes many men with steady work at good wages. I do not know any form of philanthropy so beneficial as this. There is no charity in it. I have not taken money out of the business for investment in outside things; I never intend to do so, and since I retired from business four years ago, when money had come to me beyond that required for living expenses, it has been devoted to public uses. I have hoarded nothing, and shall never accumulate money. I shall not die rich apart from my interest in the business which may still be held at my death.

"Much has been said about my fortune; I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburgh are prosperous; unless they are I have nothing, and that is the way I elect to stand. All my eggs are in one basket, right here in western Pennsylvania. I take my chances with my partners, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that the first charge upon every dollar of my capital is still the payment of the highest earnings paid to labor in any part of the world for similar service. Upon that record I am proud to stand.

A DEFENSE OF FRICK.

"And now, one word about Mr. Frick, whom I recommended to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, as its chairman and my successor, four years ago. I am not mistaken in the man, as the future will show. Of his ability, fairness and pluck no one has now the slightest question. His four years' management stamps him as one of the foremost managers in the world. I

would not exchange him for any manager I know. People generally are still to learn of those virtues which his partners and friends know well. It is his health he spared, I predict that no man who ever lived in Pittsburgh and managed business there will be better liked, or more admired by his employees than my friend and partner, Henry Clay Frick, nor do I believe any man will be more valuable for the city. His are the qualities that wear; he never disappoints; what he promises he more than fulfills. Good workmen or able men, who wish to do what is fair and right, will learn to appreciate Mr. Frick. Inefficient officials, or bad, unreasonable, violent workmen, he does not like and these will not thrive with him.

"I hope after this statement that the public will understand that the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, with Mr. Frick as their head, are not dependent upon me, or upon any one, in any way, for their positions, and that I have neither power nor disposition to interfere with them in the management of the business. And further, that I have the most implicit faith in them. I hope also that I shall be thought a very wise man in having retired from the cares of business before old age set in, and that the public will agree that a record of forty years of hard work entitles one to devote his remaining years to less exacting and more congenial pursuits. We know, however, upon the best authority, that where the treasure is, there will the heart be also. Well, all my treasure is here, in and around Pittsburgh, and my heart, wherever I go, can never be very far off, and this I can most truthfully say, that one of the chief thoughts of my life must always be, how I can best repay the inextinguishable debt I owe to the once again smoky, but still dear old Pittsburgh.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Anti-Option Bill Will Go Through the Senate Amended Out of Sight—Other Matters to be Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The most notable event of the week in Congress will probably be the disposition of the anti-option bill in the senate. By agreement the final vote upon the bill will be taken at 2 o'clock Tuesday. It will then in all probability be sent back to the house with its many amendments, an entirely different measure from the original Hatch bill as passed by that body. The first two of the regular annual appropriation bills are now on the calendar of the senate—the army bill and the fortification bill—and it is expected that the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be added to the list early in the week. It is the expectation of the managers to also call upon the Cullom bill making amendments to the inter-state commerce laws to meet recent judicial decisions.

The house leaders intend to keep at work on the appropriation bills to the exclusion of all other business. As soon as the sundry civil bill is passed the general deficiency, the consular and diplomatic, the military academy, the pension and the postoffice appropriation bills, all of which are now on the calendar, will be taken up probably in the order named and sent over to the senate. There should not be much delay in passing the first three of these bills, unless an attempt to exploit the condition of the treasury should involve the house in a general financial debate. The pension and postoffice supply bills are quite likely to be the subject of considerable discussion, owing to some radical changes in methods proposed by the former bill and to heavy increases of appropriations proposed by the latter bill.

The passage of these bills will leave only three of the annual appropriation bills unacted on by the house. Two of these bills—the Indian and the agricultural—are expected to be reported before the appropriation measures now on the calendar are out of the way.

EXTRADITION TREATY

With Sweden Arranged—It Has Been Sent to the Senate for Ratification.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The President has sent to the senate a new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated. Among other things the treaty provides that each government shall deliver up persons charged with or convicted of the following crimes within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties and seeking asylum in the territory: Murder, attempt to murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen property, obtaining property by false pretenses, fraud by banker, agent, factor, trustee or director, member or officer of any company made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury, rape, kidnapping, abduction, wilful destruction or construction of railways which endangers human life; crimes at sea; crimes against laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens. A criminal shall not be surrendered if his offense shall be of a political character, or if he proves the requisition for his surrender has been made with a view to try to punish him for a political offense, or for an offense committed prior to the making of the treaty, or if the act has been barred by limitation according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed. The decisions of the authorities of the government on which the demand is made or which may have granted the extradition shall be final.

The treaty is to take effect on the 30th.

General Clarkson Ill.

New York, Jan. 29.—General James S. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the Republican national committee, is at Plaza Hotel, seriously ill. He is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and malaria.

The trouble is much like that which laid him up for several months last spring, and which led him to go for treatment to Asheville, N. C., and to the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

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New York, Jan. 29.—The Catholic News has received the following cable from its Rome correspondent: "Monsignor S. Baretti has been appointed auditor and Rev. Hector Papi, secretary, to Archbishop Sottili. They will leave Rome for the United States shortly."

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WHAT WILL BE DONE

With the Hawaiian Revolutionists' Request to be Annexed

AS A PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

No Official Information From the Government Representatives at Honolulu—Senators Morgan and Sherman Said to Favor Annexation. The Question Involves Complications With England—Mr. Blaine Thought to Have Looked Forward to Such a Consummation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Hawaiian revolution has been an absorbing topic of discussion all day. In face of the general protest stated to have been by the deposed queen declaring that she yielded only to the superior force of the United States and appealing to the United States to reverse its action and reinstate her in authority, it was expected that the specially chartered steamer which brought news of the revolution would also bring some dispatches from Minister John L. Stevens, or Consul General Henry W. Sevens, or some other official. If any such advice were brought they were apparently not in telegraphic form, or were in such shape as not to be suitable for publicity at the present time.

Secretary of State Foster, when seen to-night, asserted positively that he had received no further information.

In the meantime some of the members of the committees on foreign relations, before whom the matter will eventually come, are expressing their sentiments with remarkable freedom. Senator Morgan makes no secret of his desire to acquiesce in the request of the committee and annex the islands. More significant even than this, however, is the statement that Senator Sherman, the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, in the course of the executive session yesterday spoke to the same purpose.

Judge Chipman, of Michigan, a prominent member of the house committee on foreign affairs, openly favors annexation. "I favored it in the Fifty-first Congress," he said, "in a report and speech upon the Hawaiian cable. I consider it not only possible, but highly desirable. The Sandwich Islands are extremely fertile. The intelligent among its people earnestly favor union with the United States. As a naval station and point of commercial advantage in the Pacific, they are vital to us. We would need them in war and we need them in peace. Their possession would go far towards enabling us to control the sugar situation of the world. Of course a contest with England could not be avoided, but that should not affect the matter one way or the other. This country will never amount to anything more than a second class power so long as it whisks around the corner when it sees a foeman approaching. England takes whatever she wants wherever it may be. I do not believe in a bullying policy, but America must know its rights and maintain them at all hazards.

The possible seriousness of the matter as involving relations with England made the subject one upon which no member of the diplomatic corps in this city felt at liberty to speak to-day.

An interesting incident as possibly showing Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the subject of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is recalled at this time. When the Pan-American Congress met in October, 1889, or at about that time, Mr. Blaine discovered that Hawaii had not been included in the countries invited to participate and he spoke to Mr. Curtis, the executive officer of the congress, about the omission.

But Hawaii is not an American republic, he was told.

He replied: "But it will be before long."

By his request, therefore, a resolution was introduced in Congress by Representative Hitt and passed, authorizing the President to send an invitation to Hawaii. The invitation was accepted by the Hawaiian government, and Minister Carter designated to act as delegate, which he did throughout the meeting of Congress. When the bureau of American republics was established as a result of the deliberations of the Congress, Mr. Blaine instructed that Hawaii should be included and treated as one of several American Republics and its statistics are included in the hand-books published by the bureau. The subject of the request of Hawaiian commissioners for the annexation of their country to the United States will doubtless be considered at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

CHARGE INTRIGUE.

British Newspapers Think They See a Yankee Trick in the Affair.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily News says: "The overthrow of the queen appears to be an American coup. Hawaii being key to the whole group, the Americans once they possess it would not find difficulty in making themselves masters of the others. Europe, however, has necessities in the same quarter, Honolulu being the only coaling station on the mail route between San Francisco and Auckland."

The Telegraph says: "The affair wears the aspect of a successful attempt by American intrigues to subvert the existing order of things in favor, first of themselves and next of what is impossible, annexation. We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it. Obviously the native government ought to be restored for the revolutionist work of discontented, selfish foreigners, chiefly Yankees."

The Times says: "It is difficult to see how compliance with Mr. Dole's request can be reconciled with existing Americans."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily Graphic says of the Hawaii revolution:

"Beyond dispute there has been misgovernment in Hawaii, but except the lurid stories published in San Francisco, nothing occurred, to our knowledge, to justify the queen's deposition. The revolution seems to be purely the work of a section of immigrants, numbering at the outside 1,500. The fact that the revolutionists

were in so great a hurry to petition the United States annexation wears an ugly look."

The Morning Post: "Annexation of Hawaii by the United States might be regarded as a counter move to fortifying Esquimaux. The bulk of Hawaiian trade being with the United States, we are not surprised that there should be a desire for closer union with that power."

OFF FOR HONOLULU.

American War Vessels Enroute to Hawaii From Mare Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The United States flagship Mohican, with Admiral Skerrett aboard, left Mare Island navy yard at 7 o'clock this morning. She arrived off San Francisco this afternoon and proceeded direct to sea on her way to Honolulu. The Ranger is expected to leave the yard at any moment, and the Adams will leave there Tuesday morning.

Not for several months past has there been so much bustle and activity at the Mare Island navy yard as shown since the news was received announcing the overthrow of the monarchical government at Hawaii. The various heads of the departments were ordered to report immediately at the commandant's office, and orders were issued to them to have the flagship Mohican and the cruiser Ranger ready to steam away from the yard at once, and the Adams to be ready within forty-eight hours. Carts were at once set to work hauling coal for the two former ships, and as fast as received at the wharf was taken aboard in baskets and stored in the bunkers. Provisions were sent out from the store rooms, and every available man was set to work where he could be most useful.

Since the news of the complication of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands was received here early Saturday morning there has been marked activity in the completion of preparations for sending the new coast defense vessel Monterey to the Mare Island navy yard. She is now at the Union Iron Works in this city, but will go to the navy yard tomorrow to receive her stores and ammunition and to be otherwise fitted for sea. A force of 150 men were working on the Monterey all last night and state that they received notice that the vessel must be completed by 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, in response to a question regarding the hurry for completion of the Monterey, said:

"The trouble in the Sandwich Islands has nothing to do with the matter. The Monterey is practically finished as far as the Union Iron Works is concerned, and so I telegraphed the navy department yesterday."

WANT FAIR TREATMENT.

The Hawaiian Commissioners Hope Americans Will See Things in the Right Light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—"I hope the people here will see this matter in the right light," said W. C. Castle, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, "for over twelve years we have been living on the crust of a volcano under the rule of both Kalakaua and Lihoukalani. It was Kalakaua's aggressions which brought about the revolution of 1887 and the adoption of the present constitution. The constitution now proposed by the queen meant the practically absolute monarchy. It took away the elective franchise from the bulk of the foreign population. It provided that only native born citizens could have the right to vote. Not more than one-third of the 15,000 white residents of the islands were born there. We have all official commissions from the provisional government to the state department at Washington and we propose to go there right off and do what we can to present our case."

CABINET GOSSIP.

Cleveland Has Fixed on Two of His Cabinet—An Interesting Talk.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Chairman William F. Harris, of the Democratic national committee, and Attorney General William U. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, spent the greater part of the day with Mr. Cleveland at the "Little White House." Both men refused to be interviewed as to their talk with the President-elect, Mr. Harris saying his visit here was purely a social one, and that it had been planned two weeks ago.

Mr. Harris said that he did not come here to ask federal patronage from Mr. Cleveland for Pennsylvania, nor was he a candidate for a cabinet position.

It was learned to-day that thus far Mr. Cleveland had filled only two positions in his cabinet with any certainty, they were Mr. Carlisle for the treasury and Mr. Lamont for the navy. It was understood here last week that Mr. Bayard had accepted the state portfolio, but now it seems that the report was premature. From one who is in very close touch with Mr. Cleveland, it was learned that the President-elect would in all probability select his former law partner, Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, for the attorney generalship.

Among others who, it is said, are being considered for cabinet positions by Mr. Cleveland are Governor Gray, of Indiana; Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Governor Russell, of Massachusetts; Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts; and Don M. Dickinson, Michigan.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Hensel will return to Philadelphia to-morrow and Mr. Cleveland will go to New York.

In an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Cleveland said:

"The date is now at hand when I must have more time to myself than I have had since the election. Thus far the most of my time has been devoted to interviews, which have been by no means unpleasant nor unprofitable, but other things are now pressing upon me which require my uninterrupted consideration."

"I wish, therefore, you would say for me through the press that I shall be at my office in New York every day, with perhaps one exception, during the week commencing January 30, and that after February 4 I shall remain at Lakewood, where I hope to be undisturbed in the work which will imperatively demand my attention. I also especially desire it to be understood that from now until the 4th of March letters should be addressed to me at the Mills Building, New York."

A CALL FOR TROOPS.

Fears that Dunkirk, N. Y., May Prove Another Homestead—The Strike at the Locomotive Works Grows Serious.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Jan. 29.—4 a. m.—At one o'clock this morning Sheriff Jenner, of Chautauque county, came to the conclusion that the strike at the Brooks locomotive works had become so serious as to warrant his calling on Brig. Gen. Doyle for troops. A telegram was accordingly sent to Gen. Doyle asking him for military assistance, and a reply was received stating that the Thirtieth separate company of Jamestown had been ordered under arms and would proceed to Dunkirk this morning.

The message also stated that additional troops would be sent here from Buffalo. There is intense excitement here, and trouble of the most serious character is anticipated.

The Brooks people evidently intend to bring in a force of men sufficient to run the works, and in view of the fact that the strikers have threatened to prevent the operations the troops have been asked for.

The streets are filled with people anxiously waiting the expected trouble. The depots swarm with men, while crossings in the suburbs are closely watched.

The call for state troops by Sheriff Jenner last night to protect the Brooks locomotive works, makes the strike, which began one month ago to-day and which the Brooks officials then called an insignificant matter, now a very serious affair.

The strike was caused by the riveters in the boiler department refusing to work under two contractors named Kane and McNamara, alleging inhuman treatment on the part of the two contractors. They left the works without stating their grievances, which were presented afterward. The lack of boilers made it necessary to lay off the men in the other departments, and now about 600 men are out of employment in consequence. The Brooks people engaged Philadelphia men to take the strikers' places and brought them here yesterday by a special train. The new men were hurried inside the gates at the works before the strikers could interfere. The new men are quartered inside the works and do not go outside the gates. Yesterday President Hinman received private information that threats had been made against the works and against the employees and the protection of Sheriff Jenner was asked. That official at once appealed to General Doyle at Buffalo for state troops in case they were needed. President Hinman says that this was done as a precautionary measure to guard against an emergency, but hopes it may not arise.

Last night two of the new men ventured outside the enclosure of the works and were set upon and severely handled. The call for troops has caused much excitement here, and the people fear that Dunkirk may be turned into a second Homestead.

POSITIVE ACTION

In the Miners Strike Taken by the United States Court.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—The United States court has taken positive action in the case of a miners strike, which puts the government in a position to try its strength against the strikers. Some time ago Mr. L. C. Black, of this city, late law partner of ex-Governor Foraker, was appointed by the United States court receiver of the Great Western Coal and Mining Company, operating coal mines on the Big Sandy river. When the check weigher at the mines was discharged the miners demanded his reinstatement. Receiver Black refused. The miners struck. Black discharged them, but they refused to leave the mines and would not permit any one to take their places. The receiver filed a motion to have them show cause why they should not be arrested, for contempt of court in disobeying an officer of the court.

Judge Taft upon hearing the motion found the miners in contempt of court and issued an order that they must cease interference with other miners employed by the receiver, must leave the company's premises and vacate the company's houses occupied by them by February 1. If this order is not obeyed it will become the duty of the court to call upon the United States marshal to execute its order.

A Steamer Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALA., Jan. 29.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking, which left Yokohama January 5 for this port, is five days overdue and people are expecting friends on her somewhat apprehensive. At the company's office in this city no anxiety is felt. It is thought there that she has simply been delayed by rough weather, and that perhaps she may have broken a shaft and will be found coming in under sail. The City of Peking is one of the largest American ships afloat.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The new Irish home rule bill which Mr. Gladstone has been so long perfecting provides for a legislature empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the government of Ireland; the queen to retain the same prerogatives as she has with respect to the English parliament.

O. S. Kelley, of Springfield, Ohio, has sold his patents on the overhead electric trolley system to the General Electric Company, of New York. The price paid is unknown.

A Catholic Chautauque is to be located on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on 450 acres of beautiful land purchased for the purpose.

It is stated that the whisky trust overstocked itself in anticipation of an increase of the tax by Congress and is now in a financial fix.

A bread riot is feared in London, where thousands of unemployed people are in a starving condition.

Linon importers have asked for the repeal of the linen clause of the McKinley bill.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to build a monument to James G. Blaine.

Salvation Oil should always be kept in the kitchen. For the ready cure of scalds and burns it has no equal. 25 cents.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Preparations For the Funeral of Mr. Blaine To-day.

DESPITE THE EFFORT AT PRIVACY

The Ceremony Will Be a State Affair

In Some Respects—Representatives From Various States and Organizations Will Attend the Services Officially—The Body Viewed by Many of the Great Statesmen's Old Friends—The Service to be Held at the Church This Morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The body of the late ex-Secretary Blaine was removed this evening at 5 o'clock and placed in the parlor on the north side of the second floor of the residence. The windows of this room open out upon Lafayette Square, one of the most delightful spots in Washington. Across this plot of ground stands the state war and navy buildings, where the dead man achieved his latest triumphs in statecraft and diplomacy. During the afternoon and evening a number of Mr. Blaine's friends called at the house and took a last look upon the face of the departed. The expression of the face was peaceful, and the lineaments of that well known countenance showed but few traces of the ravages of the disease that carried him off. The casket was almost buried under the mass of floral tributes which have been received, many of them from a distance. It lies in the room where the first prayers of the funeral services will be said by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Notwithstanding the fact that the funeral will be a private one, the attendants upon the services will be as truly national in their representative character as if a President were being buried. The state of Maine will send a delegation of fourteen, headed by Governor Cleaves; Massachusetts will have a delegation of five members; the Union League Club, of New York, will send twenty-five of its members to represent the organization. From various other points in Pennsylvania will come several delegations of societies and organizations. Altogether a hundred or more of these representatives will be present.

Personal friends to the number of sixty-five have notified the family of their intention to be present from various parts of the country. Mrs. Garfield will be here and others from cities as widely separated as Portland and Omaha. The Maine delegation will be invited to attend the services at the house. Not more than forty or fifty persons will be present there.

The services at the church as well as those at the house will be strictly private and no one will be admitted who has not received an invitation. The family will regret that this must be so, but the limited seating capacity of the church and the large number of delegations and officials to be provided for leaves no room for the general public who unfortunately cannot be accommodated.

The pall-bearers will be Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale, of Maine, and John T. Morgan, of Alabama. Representatives Thomas B. Reed and C. A. Boutelle, of Maine; Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, and Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio; John Hay, of Washington; Joseph H. Manly, of Maine; Alnet F. Jenks, of Brooklyn, and P. V. P. Ely, of Boston.

Just what effect upon the official social life of the capital Mr. Blaine's death will have has not been definitely decided. A meeting of ladies of the cadinet families will be held to-morrow afternoon to settle that question as far as it relates to them. It is probable that a division of opinion will prevail.

Some invitations have already been recalled, but Mr. Blaine had a decided repugnance to making any public demonstration of sorrow on two or three occasions in his career, here his house was opened when it would have been closed had the usual practice been followed. Mrs. Blaine deprecates any public recognition of her sorrow and it may be that, in deference to her desire, the routine of social events will not be further disturbed.

Wheel Works Burned.

FORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 29.—The mammoth plant of the Portsmouth Wheel Works burned this evening. The fire started at 6 o'clock, probably in the dry house, and had too much of a start when discovered to save the buildings and contents. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance unknown. Four dwelling houses in the vicinity, owned mainly by employees, were also destroyed.

Church Destroyed.

LOANSFORD, IND., Jan. 29.—The First Presbyterian church of this city, a very large stone structure, valued at \$40,000 was destroyed by fire at 8 a. m. to-day. Insured for \$10,000.

Fatal Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 29.—Near Big Cliff, Ky., Newport News and Mississippi Valley freight train No. 13, west-bound, was wrecked by a broken rail at 10:50 o'clock last night. Alexander Price, engineer, George Foster, fireman, and Walter Davis, brakeman, were killed. Superintendent Ross broke his arm in two places while on his way to the wreck.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—Arrived, Gallia, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—Arrived, Georgian, Boston.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.—Arrived, La Champagne, New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived, La Gascogne, Havre, and Etruria, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania fair and colder; westerly winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio, fair and colder; variable winds.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 32° 8 a. m. 32° 9 a. m. 32° 10 a. m. 32° 11 a. m. 32° 12 m. 32°

12 m. 32° 1 p. m. 32° 2 p. m. 32° 3 p. m. 32° 4 p. m. 32° 5 p. m. 32° 6 p. m. 32° 7 p. m. 32° 8 p. m. 32° 9 p. m. 32° 10 p. m. 32° 11 p. m. 32° 12 m. 32°

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 32° 8 a. m. 32° 9 a. m. 32° 10 a. m. 32° 11 a. m. 32° 12 m. 32°